

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1896.

The Islands of the Gulf.

The statement of Mr. OHLSEN, Secretary of the West Indies Committee in London, that the planters of the British West In-"felt that they would be better treated if absorbed by the United States," is interesting as a sign of the times. Mr. NEVILLE LUBBOCK's conclusion was the same, that the capitalists of the islands wanted to remain English. "but not at the cost of financial ruin;" and that if their sugar interests should be destroyed by English policy, annexation to the United States would be welcomed, as their restoration to prosperity would then only be a question of a few years.

Thus the Antilles, like Newfoundland, are keeping in mind the possibilities of being brought into our Union, and are weighing its advantages, with no fear of the result. Many years ago EDWARD EVERETT looked forward to the day when the "islands of the sea" adjoining our shores should be received into our political system. But this is a matter in which time may be left to work out its own results. We do not need to argue with, or urge, our neighbors, either at the south or the north. to throw in their fortunes with ours. In due time they will see how far short a colonial destiny falls of the career which they would have as American States, and their interests, their sympathies, and their hopes will determine their course.

The President's Programme - Postponement and Escape.

The last annual message which Mr. CLEVE-LAND will ever write as President adds little to the public knowledge concerning any of the great questions that affect this country in its exterior relations or its domestic policy. The only political value of the document is in its incidental disclosures of Mr. CLEVELAND's frame of mind as indicating his probable course during the brief period of power remaining to him.

In this view, the message is very significant. For while one important subject after another is taken up and discussed with a show of candor and a directness of expression seldom found in Mr. CLEVE-LAND's official writings, the conclusion is in every case the same : Postponement of decisive action until after the fourth of next March, which is postponement till the Greek kalends, so far as the CLEVELAND Administration is concerned.

This applies not only to the graver problems of international interest, which events beyond Mr. CLEVELAND's power to control have thrust upon his Administration, but also to those which result directly from his own sins of omission or unfortunate initiative. He unloads the whole pack upon the future. It is easy to understand the unusually frank tone of the message as soon as you perceive that Mr. CLEVELAND is merely describing, with a secret sense of freedom from further personal responsibility, the size and shape of burdens which he proposes to transfer forthwith to other shoulders.

First, he unloads Turkey and the missionaries. None of our citizens there has been killed or wounded, and Mr. TERRELL has left nothing undone to protect them. Claims for the property destroyed at Harpoot and Marash have not yet been admitted by the Sultan's Government, but nothing will be omitted to bring about their direct settlement." Christendom is aghast at the continued Armenian outrages, but interference on our part "would not only be resisted by the Ottoman Government, but would be regarded as an interruption of their plans by the great nations who assert their exclusive right to intervene in their own time and method." Things will turn out all right somehow and sometime, although probably not until after March 4: for, as CLEVELAND impressively remarks, "It seems hardly possible that the earnest demand of good people throughout the Christian world for corrective treatment will remain unanswered."

Next, the imminent and supremely important question of our duty and responsibility to Cuba is disposed of in the same convenient manner. The Cuban chapter is ably written in a style differing conspicuously from that of the opening and closing paragraphs of the message. Its statements and suggestions hold the attention closely until you come to the disheartenlug conclusion. In well-balanced periods sympathy for the struggling patriots and friendship and admiration for Spain are equally dispensed. Spain has not made any progress toward the pacification of the island. On the other hand, the insurgents "have not made good their title to be regarded as an independent State:" indeed the Cuban Government "is confessedly, what there is the best reason for supposing it always to have been in fact, a Gov ernment merely on paper." Meanwhile, one of the most fertile and valuable countries on the globe, in which we have enormous pecuniary interests, beyond the sentimental and philanthropic considerations affecting us, is going to utter ruin. Our duty to do something is clearly recognized in the message. Various plans for helping Cuba are mentioned and discussed. The granting of belligerent rights is dismissed as "untimely and in practical operation perilous and injurious to our own interests." It might be a good plan to buy Cuba, but there is no evidence of Spain's willingness to seil. To intervene directly would involve a war with a nation to which we owe "the discovery of the Western Hemisphere," and in which we recognize "a splendid patriotism and a chivalrous devotion to the national bonor." The plan favored by the Administration is one by which Spain should accord "genuine automony to Cuba; a measure of home rule which, while preserving the sovereignty of Spain, would satisfy all rational requirements of her Spanish subjects, the United States guaranteeing that the arrangement should be carried out. We now learn authoritatively that our State Department has actually proposed such a settle ment. "It was intimated to the Government of Spain some months ago, that, if a satisfac tory measure of home rule were tendered to the Cuban insurgents, and would be accepted by them upon a guaranty of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guaranty." We also learn that "no definite response to this intimatien has yet been received from the Spanish Government." There will be "a limit to gur patient waiting for Spain to end the contest;' but, until we decide to do something positive, "we should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus in all cir-

cumstances exhibiting our obedience to the

requirements of public law, and our regard

for the duty enjoined upon us by the posi-tion we possupy in the family of nations."

Two passages from this part of the message are worth quoting. Standing alone, they breathe the very spirit of American patriotsm and true friendship for Cuba:

"Whatever circumstances may arise, our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or an interference with its ontrol by any other Power."

"I have deemed it not amiss to remind the Con grees that a time may arrive when a correct policy and care for our interests, as well as a regard for the interests of other mations and their citizens, joined by considerations of humanity and a desire to see a rich and fertile country intimately related to us saved from complete derastation, will constrain our Government to such action as will subserve the interests thus involved. and at the same time promise to Cuba and its in habitants an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of

These are manly words, brave words, taken alone; but the time has not arrived, and, meanwhile, "we should continue in the line of policy heretofore pursued " by Mr. CLEVE-LAND. Thus struggling, bleeding Cuba goes

to the McKINLEY kalends. The same with the perishing fur seal of Alaska, another victim of CLEVELAND's policy of evasion and delay. Commissioners will soon report on the habits of the fur seal and, " with the exercise of patience and good sense on the part of all interested parties, it is earnestly hoped that hearty cooperation may be secured for the protection against threatened extinction of seal life in the northern Pacific and Behring Sea.' That, likewise, will be after the 4th of March, if there be any fur seals left.

The foremost domestic question, that of

the startling inadequacy of our revenues, is

discussed by Mr. CLEVELAND as cheerfully as if he had had nothing to do with the direful situation confronting us. Concerning the operations of the WILSON bill, which is piling up an annual deficit of seventy or eighty millions this year, he complacently remarks that "whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tariff reform, it must be conceded that it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, and thus furnished a wider market for our products and manufactures." He has the assurance to add that the Wilson law, as a revenue producer, can by no means fall under just condemnation." He believes, or pretends to "believe, that, if allowed a fair opportunity, it will in the near future yield a revenue which, with reasonably economical expenditures, will overcome all deficiencies." Meanwhile, "no deficit that has occurred or may occur, need excite or disturb us." Why this amazing calmness in the face of an eighty million deficit? Because—and the information is pumped either from unsuspected depths of humor in Mr. CLEVELAND'S own nature, or it proceeds from the unsophisticated Micawberism of Mr. CARLISLE's financial philosophy-because " to meet any such deficit, we have in the Treasury, in addition to a gold reserve of one hundred millions, a surplus of more than one hundred and twenty-eight million dollars applicable to the payment of the expenses of the Government, and which must, unless expended for that purpose, remain a useless hoard." Not a word to indicate that this enormous sum is what remains of the proceeds of \$269,000,000 of bonds sold by Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration to protect the gold reserve, and on the express statement by Mr. CLEVELAND, often repeated, that the loan was in no sense an expedient to meet current expenses. He goes on to draw a contrast between the individual struggling to accumulate funds not needed for immediate expenditure, and a Government "charged with the duty of expending for the benefit of the people and for proper purposes all the money it receives from any source.' "It is immeas: ra ly better," he adds, "to appropriate our surplus to the payment of justifiable expenses than to allow it to become an invitation to reckless appropriations and extravagant expenditures." This "our surplus" is the sublimest, not to say cheekiest, phrase in the official literature of a whole century. Why excite ourselves and his vigorous and fearless performance about any deficit caused by the CLEVEment in tariff reform have in the Treasury "a surplus" consisting

next March! Passing for the present over the President's suggestions for the retirement of the greenbacks, we come to his final topic. Once more he grapples with the Trusts. He has learned enough now to admit that the Trusts do, in many cases, reduce prices and thus benefit the public; but he sagely observes that where Trusts do in any case lower prices to the consumer, " it is only because it accords with the purposes or interests of those managing the scheme." This delicious morsel from Mr. CLEVELAND'S own mind would be spoited by a word of comment. He proceeds to explain that he bates the Trusts not so much because they lower prices, as because "their tendency is to crush out individual independence and to hinder or prevent the free use of human faculties and the full development of human character." Mr. CLEVELAND despairs, however, of "dealing adequately" with the Trusts by "Federal action." He turns over the awful subject, which has occupied his intellect for so great a part of the past ten years, to the indefinite future and to "the several

of a gold reserve of one hundred million dol-

lars, and one hundred and twenty-eight

millions more, borrowed by Mr. CLEVELAND

to protect the gold reserve ? This is enough,

if applied to current expenditures, to keep

off the wolf at least until after the 4th of

States" for effective treatment. With the happy consciousness of having unloaded everything, this wonderful statesman winds up his last message to Congress with a beautiful tribute to himself: "When our differences are forgotten and our contests of political opinion are no longer remembered, nothing in the retrospect of our public service will be as fortunate and comforting as the recollection of official duty well performed and the memory of a constant devotion to the interests of our confiding fellow countrymen." His confiding fellow countrymen will not doubt that the final paragraph, at least, is Mr. CLEVELAND's own. Only two men that ever lived could have written it, and Mr.

The Missionaries' Debt to Mr. Terrell.

PECKSNIFF is dead.

There appear to be two classes of American missionaries in Turkey, and in order to talk intelligently about our missionaries there, it is quite important to discriminate between the two sorts. There is the missionary missionary, the self-sacrificing apostle of Christ, who lives at the post to which he has been assigned, and labors for religion and humanity in the spirit of the Master whose cause he represents and serves. Then, there is the politician missionary. who is generally found in comfortable quarters at or near the Golden Horn, and concerns himself with matters of organization and administration, frequently meddling with secular affairs beyond his province, sometimes wish disturbing results. Probably even so outspoken a critic of the entire system as Mr. F. HOPKINSON SMITH, whose honest indignation has been fired by his observations of the picayune Machiavelianism of a few representatives of the second type, would recognize the distinction here noted, for this gentleman's candor is equal to his courage. On the other hand, those wellmeaning persons at home who assume that the title and the calling of missionary in Turkey or elsewhere imply in every case the absence of worldly motives, of vexatious meddlesomeness, or even of mercenary considerations, know not very well the complex world wherein we live. Minister TERRELL's troubles seem

sorrow that a commission from the Amer-

ican Board of Foreign Missions does not

always carry with it humility, singleness of

purpose, and absolute freedom from malice.

There is a tradition that when the politician

missionaries in Constantinople used to

bother the Hon, HORACE MAYNARD, Minis-

ter to Turkey twenty years ago, MAY-

NARD would invite them to join in

prayer with him, and would pray away

with true Baptist fervor until they were

weary of the contention and retired dis-

comfited. This method of self-protection

does not seem to have occurred to the

gentleman who now holds the office; or, if

he has thought of it, he does not regard

The fact about Minister TERRELL is that

in the difficult situation which has con-

fronted him during the past twelve or four

teen months he has been constantly ham-

pered and harassed by the volunteer

diplomacy of politician missionaries in

Constantinople, who have undertaken to

direct his movements in matters for

which he is responsible and for which

they are not responsible. These poli-

tician missionaries and their friends in-

timate that the blunt Texan has sometimes

sworn at them. Whether that is true or not.

we do not know; we hope Mr. TERRELL

has not been profane, even under extraor-

dinary provocation. But he has pur-

sued his own course and acted upon his

own judgment, as was his right and

his duty; and, in consequence, he has drawn

upon himself the wrath of the politician

missionaries at Constantinople, and the

milder reprobation of the well-meaning per-

sons at home who do not understand the

facts of the case, or fail to discriminate

between the two kinds of missionaries indi-

cated above. Attacks on his character and

competency have been prompted through

himself as qualified to exercise it.

various subterranean agencies. There has been a concerted effort to represent him to the American people as a boor and a fool, unworthy to hold his office; somewhat less civilized, in fact, than the least civilized Turk in Rumelia or Anatolia. We shall hear less of this sort of thing since Secretary OLNEY's vigorous and unconventional rebuke of some of the exaggerations and misrepresentations of the Minister's persistent and ungrateful assailants. We say ungrateful, for the American missionaries in Turkey (the real missionaries) owe to the Hon. ALEXANDER W. TERRELL & debt of gratitude which they could not repay in full should they spend all their leisure time during the next ten years in singing and shouting his praises. The American flag which has been intrusted to his hands has protected them from the beginning of these Armenian troubles to the present day It has protected not only the real missionaries and their wives and children, under circumstances of unexampled difficulty. but it has protected also the politician missionaries, even to the most pernicious among them. These good people owe their lives, under Divine Providence, to TERRELL's accurate perception of his grave responsibility, of that duty. This fact is well understood at the State Department, as Mr. OLNEY's

A Reunited Party.

friends in the United States.

statement shows. It ought to be quite as

Turkey and by all their well-meaning

well understood by real missionaries in

The primary elections for district representatives of the Republican organization will be held to-night in the Assembly districts of this city. A week hence the delegates so elected will assemble to choose members of next year's Republican County Committee, which, on the basis of the vote cast at the last election, will be made up of

218 members. This committee will meet in January for formal organization, and, according to all present indications, it will reflect the Hon. EDWARD LAUTERBACH to be its Chairman by a practically unanimous vote. Yet, as we understand, Mr. LAUTERBACH is not a seeker for this honor. The post has been held in the past by CHESTER A. ARTHUR, EDWARD MITCHELL, BENJAMIN K. PHELPS. and ELIHU ROOT; and Mr. LAUTERBACH is of that type of combative and energetic statesmanship which, to the great advantage of honest politics, seeks by preference an election where a fight is involved, and recoils with sincere reluctance from a nomination made with unanimous monotony or monotonous unanimity.

The present Republican county organization was established in 1894, and in the first contest for the Chairmanship, the rival candidates were Mr. LAUTERBACH and Mr. BROOKFIELD, the former succeeding by a small majority. In December, 1895, the contest was renewed, but the opponents of Mr. LAUTERBACH's leadership were able to gather only forty members of the committee against the ninety-two who elected him the second time. This year Mr. LAUTERBACH and those associated with him in the skilful management of the Republican organization, have a clear field in the desultory opposition of the Union League Club Republi cans and the Mugwumps, the malcontents and the disgruntled having so far simmered down that there is no longer any serious

pretence of a contest. The fact is interesting as showing that for the first time in many years the Republican party in New York is solidly united; and it has been made so, not by the exigencies of defeat, but by triumph in the State and nation, and by the adoption of plans and methods of leadership based on sound politics and not on vague and unsubstantial theories. The Republicans of New York have now what they have not had before for fifteen years, an election district organization extending over nearly 1,400 polling districts. It is also an organization which has maintained and increased its homogeneity, although, under the rules of the Republican party hereabouts, municipal office holders are excluded from membership, and the organisation is therefore to that extent a volunteer affair. Successively,

flict of December, 1894, the lead of the regular or Platt Republicans, as they are sometimes called, has been increased until now the whole field has been virtually surendered to them by those who publish themselves at inopportune intervals as "the foes of the machine." With the city of New York carried at last month's election by the Republican candidate for Governor, with four straightout Republican Congressmen elected, and with a Republican majority for President, a majority for the first time in the history of the metropolis, the noisy opposition of the so-called "anti-machine nen has been silenced by the inexorable logic of political events. Hence they will not interpose futile objections to the selection spring wholly from his relations with the of Mr. LAUTERBACH as the Republican leader politician missionaries, or rather from their for the important election of 1897, when uninvited efforts to manage for him the all the county and all the municipal offices diplomatic business with which he is within the area of the Greater New York charged by the Government of the United States. Mr. TERRELL's experience in this are to be filled. The Republican organization in the two cities of New York and respect is not unique. Some of his Brooklyn feels itself strong enough to win predecessors at Constantinople, if not the victory single handed, and without such most of them, have learned to their outside alliances and concessions as divest a ticket nominated by the Republicans of its

essentially Republican character. Not the least remarkable feature of the present political situation is the fact that though the Republican faction supposedly n harmony with the administration of Col. WILLIAM LYSONG STRONG, is in the possess sion by his appointment of nearly all the eligible offices, those of his appointees who have not already deserted the Strong standard appear to be so weak in influence and politics in the districts to which they are ccredited, or were accredited when appointed, that they have been beaten in these districts by the victorious Lauterbach men and are no longer considered as political factors.

The Republicans of New York city, skilfully and brilliantly led, are thoroughly united, united for the first time, with municipal contest impending.

The Department of Humbug.

The report of the Hon. JULIUS STERLING MORTON, Secretary of Agriculture, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, shows that, since March 7, 1898, out of appropriations amounting to \$11,179,455,45, he has saved and paid back to the Treasury \$2,066,-661.19. This economy is greatly to the credit of Mr. MORTON. It would be greatly to the credit of Congress if it would legislate the Department of Agriculture out of existence and stop wasting money on this humbug, for about every cent spent on it, except, possibly, the sum given for the support of the Weather Bureau, is wasted. The mere waste involved is the least of

the complaint, which can be made justly against continuing the Department of Agriculture, although that waste is not with out importance when the Government is running behind at the rate of \$8,000,000 a month. The Department of Agriculture is the only department conducted, or supposed to be conducted, not for the benefit of the whole country, but for the benefit of the members of a particular calling. As a matter of fact, it does them no good, but the principle is the same whether it does or not. The people who want a Department of Mines and Mining established, and the people who want a Department of Railroads and Transportation established, are justified by the example of the Department of Agriculture. Butchers and bakers and candlestick makers have as much right to be "fostered" by the Government and have a representation in the Cabinet as the farmers have. There is no more reason why the Government should stick its nose into agriculture, than why it should stick its nose into the boot and shoe business or any other. The idea of this benevolent, encouraging, protecting attitude of the Government toward agriculture is repulsive to men who loathe paternalism and believe that the Government should mind its own business. The execution of the idea has developed more absurdity than can be found elsewhere save on the comic opera stage.

Wrong in pr tice, the Department of Agriculture will not be destroyed, as it should be. It will be games, Great thoughts come from great men; kept alive by the forces to which it owes its origin, humbug and cowardice.

Three Spanish Despatches.

In the first week of the campaign against MACEO, which began last month, WEYLER established a close censorship upon all news from his army, so that we were able to get but a few rumors respecting his triumphal march. He permitted his Havana press agent, however, to send out a despatch containing the statement that Gen. MFL GUIZO had discovered a "rebel hospital" in the Rubi hills, had killed its inmates and had burned it to the ground. The deed was spoken of in a boastful manner as manifesting the valor of the man who was credited with it. The census of rebels had been reduced by the number who were put to death in the hospital.

No other news that any one could believe was received from WEYLER during the first week of his operations in Pinar del Rio. At the end of the week the Spanish commander took steamer for Havana, where he spent the next week in regulating the Cuban finances.

A fortnight ago WEYLER returned to th field, and since that time we have had very little news of his movements. He has thought fit, however, to give to the world some news about another rebel hospital in a brief despatch under date of Dec. 6:

"Gen. MELOUIZO reports that his command so prised an insurgent hospital in the Valle Hills, proince of Pinar del-Rio. Six insurgents, whether wounded or not is not said, were killed, and the

The foregoing report of MELGUIZO to WEYLER was transmitted to Havana and there delivered to the Spanish censor, under whose authority it was telegraphed to this country, and doubtless to Spain. Neither MELGUIZO nor WEYLER seems to have been ashamed of it. As for the censor at Ha vana, it is probable that he merely obeyed orders in giving it publicity. There is something like a sense of satisfaction in the opening words of the despatch: "Gen. MELGUIZO reports that his command surprised an insurgent hospital." MELGUIZO t seems, claims that he killed only six of the poor fellows, "wounded or not," who lay on their cots in the hospital among the hills; but when he applies for promotion by the grace of the Queen Regent, as the price of his damnable deed, he may be able to give the names of far more than aix of his victims.

We infer from the date of the Havana despatch that it was on Sunday last that this most sanguinary of WEYLER's assassins added one more deed of shame to the long list of such deeds of which he has boasted this year. When he was in the eastern provinces last spring he was constantly seeking advancement through the burning of rebel hospitals and the murder of their year after year, since the preliminary con- limmates. We think he must have put an

end to as many as a thousand wounded rebels in the hospitals. It is not from the patriots that we have heard of these performances. The cowardly malefactor himself has been the reporter of them to WEY-LER, who authorized their publication. The Queen Regent of Spain, too, has recently honored this savage, upon WEYLER's rec-

ommendation. The shocking incidents of Spain's war upon the Cuban people would fill a book. These incidents are of every-day occurrence

in Cuba. In a despatch from Havana printed here on the last day of last month there were the following words about WEYLER's policy in the so-called "campaign" in which he is now engaged Gen. WEYLER has ordered all commanders to clear the country of non-combatants, and the troops are actively engaged in the extermination of the pacificos." The despatch that contained this statement made men tion of one of WEYLER's Colonels who boasted of the killing of more than three hundred of these unfortunate pacificos, men and women

We do not believe that the Generals or the soldiers of any European country other than Spain would dishonor their country's name in a time of war by perpetrating deeds like hose of which reports are given to the world by WEYLER. The killing of an enemy's wounded men in hospital; the extermination of the peaceful inhabitants of a re gion in which an enemy's army is encamped these are not deeds of which any civilized, or any honorable, or any gallant army sould ever boast; there are but few of the tribes of black pagan savages yet left in Africa that would be guilty of them.

Spain ought not to be permitted to main ain a slaughter house this side the sea We should not permit her longer to carry on butchery in Cuba.

JOHN R. FELLOWS, who died yesterday, was a true and a manly soul. His abilities were remarkable, his courage was firm and sure, and ils faithfulness to the duty that he saw before him knew no wavering. His public life was mainly passed in this city and his death is a public loss. To his memory peace and honor!

We shall doubtless be able to obtain more

exact knowledge as to the nature of the information about Cuba which Consul-General FITZ HUGH LEE communicated to Mr. CLEVE-LAND after the Consul-General shall have ap peared before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. He will be able to speak more freely then, and to give full expression to such ideas about the Cuban war as he may have formed luring his stay at Havana.

We suppose he will be questioned, in a very thorough manner, by members of the committee the Chairman of which stands in especial need of correct information. For a time Senator Sherman was counted among the friends of Cuba, but his friendship became less marked after he had held a conference with Mr. CLEVE-LAND in May last. We are not aware that he has ever made public what Mr. CLEVELAND said to him at that time; and we doubt whether Mr. CLEVELAND then possessed any information about Cuba beyond that in possession of many other people. Gen. LEE, however, was a careful observer of affairs in Cuba, and held communication with the commanders of both the Spanish and the revolutionary armies.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, as well as the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, ought to be able to get a lot of useful knowledge from Gen. LEE.

The attempts of certain sudden persons in a number of Southern and Western States to induce the Legislatures of those States to pass laws prohibiting football games, cannot be regarded as the sporadic results of a common belief in the deprayity of pigskin. Every calculation of probability is against the theory that these manifestations of crankiness have each an independent origin. There is no way of proving it, but everything about this attack upon football points to the existence of a Mind Trust, and that Mind Trust cannot be other than the Hon. PETTIBONE BLOOMER TIMBER-LAKE, the Alabama philosopher, who has mode himself immortal by his majestic though unsuccessful effort to have Alabama women forbidden by law to wear shirt waists. Only the man who saw the wickedness of shirt waists could see the wickedness of football Depend upon it, the Hon. PETTIBONE BLOOMER TIMBERLAKE was the fountain and origin of the movement to prohibit football and the Hon. Pettibone Bloomer Timberlake has gradually accumulated within his capacious reservoirs much of the best thought of Alabama

The Hon. BOB TAYLOR, the musical states man who is to be the next Governor of Ten nessee and is whiling away the time by lecturing on the "Paradise of Fools," has been moved by the felicity of his fiddling and the mellow age of his anecdotes to contemplate himself and to take pride in his merits; and he has expressed that pride in these simple but affect ing sentences:

'I will be inaugurated Governor of Tennessee. think I will make a good Governor because I have been Governor twice."

The Hon. Bon TAYLOR cannot be prevented from admiring and congratulating himself, but decent regard for the public school system of his State ought to prevent him from tangling himself in the future tense until he has learned to distinguish between "will" and "shall." In fact, Honought to take private lessons in English grammar or try to be admitted into som rammar school. His inaugural address bids fair to be full of "wills" sent to the wrong address. He should lay down the fiddle and the bow and begin to thumb some respectable treatise on grammar. It is bad enough for Tennessee to have corrupt elections; it is cruelty to inflict corrupt English upon her

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEN-SIT: There is not as Gen. Schuyler Hamilton thinks. I met and talked with Gen. Sheridan after he had inspect ed our lines just after his gallop from Winches ter. Allowing a little poetical license, the facts

as stated by Buchanan Read are substantially

Gen, Hamilton and the Battle of Cedar Creek

The true history of this battle has never bee written, probably never will be. Suffice it to say here that it is certain that but for Sheri dan's personal presence no attack would have been made by us, and victory would not hav been wrested from a very bad defeat. Gen. Hamilton errs again, for those in th

southern army, best qualified to judge, err in saving the "Johnny Rebs had got drunk on the good commissary whiskey found in our camps, &c. An officer of deservedly high reputation present at the first interview between Gens. Early and Gordon, after the latter's surpris and defeat of our troops, quotes this dialogue: Gen. Early-1 congratulate you on your grea ictory. Now we will go into camp.

Gen. Gordon (in surprise)-Into camp? Why, shan't we pursue? Gen. Early No, we have done a great thing and we'll not run any risks.

So their army rested, in a bad position, and defeat afterward followed. It was all due to Gen, Sheridan, who showed the same tenacity and grip which afterward were conspicuous in his pursuit of Lee after the Five Forks victory. Of course no one questions Gen. Halleck's ap preciation of Gens. Grant and Sherman and his nagnaminity toward them during all the war. Union Ciun, Dec. 7.

> Enferred Peace. From the Clopsland Plain Dea

Edgah, why didn't you take off your coat and reah that fellow who called you a puppy?"
'My deah boy, I couldn't remove my coat. thread that fellow who called you a puppy?"

"My deah boy, I couldn's remove my coat.

"Way not?"

Didn's you see the constable there waiting to gwal II! THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Unprecedented Sweep Made by the Present Administration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice in this morning's Sun an inquiry by Mr. Abraham Gruber relative to changes in the public service since the incoming of the Cleveland Adminis tration, and I take great pleasure in submitting for his benefit and for the thoughtful consider ation of your readers the manner in which the present Democratic Administration has carried out its protestations of civil service reform in at least one branch of the service. From the most recent publications of the State

Department, which I have at hand, I find that since March 4, 1893, 242 appointments have been made in the consular service out of a total of a trifle over 300 consular places. In other words, fully 80 per cent, of the incumbents in office on March 4, 1893, have been re placed by Democrats, and of the 20 per cont. retained it must be understood that many of them were appointed to office when Mr. Cleve land was President from 1885 to 1889, and remained in office throughout the Administration of President Harrison. The record further shows that fully one-third of the places which remained undisturbed during the past four years are absolutely valueless. In these places the consular officer relies for his pay entirely upon fees collected by him, and in many instances there were no fees collected, and in all the others the annual fees amounted to less than \$500 for each consulate. Consequently, the consular service, as it stands to-day, is composed of less than fifteen per cent, of the persons who were in the service four years ago and who from salaries or fees received an annual

income of \$1,000 or more. The consular positions which have been filled by the present Administration represent to the incumbents a yearly income largely in excess of

by the present Administration represent to the incumbents a yearly income largely in excess of half a million of dollars. The aggregate yearly earnings of those who were permitted to hold over amount to scarcely \$70,000.

Comment is unnecessary in the face of the above facts and figures. The persons who now hold these offices passed no examination to determine their fitness to discharge the duties required in a coasular position, nor is the claim put forth that they are peculiarly well equipped by reason of technical knowledge of manniactures, or that they have a proficient knowledge of the foreign languages. The fact is that these places were wanted for Democrats, and the most thorough, complete, and expeditious change was made in all these offices that has ever been known in the Department of State since the formation of this Government, and, if no injury was done the service by these changes and removals, there is no earthly reason why they should not have been made, but the purpose for which they were made should have been honestly acknowledged by the President. Having filled all the consular positions worth having with his henchmen and personal followers, the President, by order of 20th of September, 1895, extended the rules of the civil service so as to embrace the great majority of the consulates. Such an act on the part of the President may be considered honest and in the line of high, pure, and ultra-sanctified politics. On the other hand, it may by some be considered dishonest, hypocritical, and pharisalcal. Expressions of lofty sentiments of reform of the civil service were being made ad nauseam during the entire period these unprecedented changes were made by the Executive. It was not until every dealrable office was filled with his friends that his soul was quickened to promulgate his order of September, 1895. If it is foolish to lock the deoral state the foot the hores it is transited to a fact the tors.

and office was filled with his Friends that his soul was quickened to promulgate his order of September, 1895. If it is foolish to lock the door after the theft of the horne, it is truly displaying great wor'dly wisdom to boit, bar, and guard your stable when you have got it filled with your picked and choice ewe lambs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20. EX-CONSUL.

A LITERARY NOVELTY.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Living in New Jersey on a small but safe competence, I have time and opportunity to cultivate the gentle muse of poess, and, being ambitious for my Pegasus to soar to loftler heights than our local papers, I submit a few of my poems of fancy to THE SOS, which shines for all, and is so well known as a high literary author ty. Here is a soft and kindly verse which I have dedicated

to my favorite flower, and I have called the poem

THE ROSE.

Come, sweetliest of all flowers, ob, rose, Where'er the south wind blows Bringing hints of thee to our nose

When I see thee so gently sweet grow Constant and present beneath my window I wonder, dear, if thou canst know. At times when I thy fragrance inhale

Wafted to me kindly on every fleeting gale, I think of thee and almost turn pale. I am sure there is no other flower that grows That fills me waking and at repose
With such deep and inexpressible feelings as those

That o'er my surging bosom goes At sight and odor of thee, oh sweetly blossoming rose? Do you not think the above has a considerable overtity of tone color and naturalness of expression, such as is not common with all poets, either among ou Here is another one descriptive of my feelings on beholding the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World the other morning as I came into the metropolis

kgnoble strife. I call it THE TOUCH OF LIBERTY. O Monument gigantic

That towers far above the Atlantic, And also the still and quiet bay; No threatening cloud that lowers Above thy everlasting towers Can ever shadow thee with its gray. I know thou art everisating,

And in plenty or in fasting Thy light shall never cease to shine And all the whistles blowing of all the boats coming and going Are but anthems to thy glories fine

I gaze on thy lofty elevation With great pride and elation.

For well I know what thy figure typifies. And while I am thus gazing.
I know it could not be more amazing
If it went clear up to the cerulean akies. Then let us all pause in contemplation, Each as a part of this noble nation. And ever, ever point with just pride

To this proud and beauteous goddess, Clad in her artistic bodice, Who stands as our beloved Uncle Sam's fair bride I write patriotic poems like the above because I selleve that we may teach in them what it would ! very difficult to teach the young by plain prose. I give you now another one of my diversions with the use, which is more on the order of fanciful then patriotic or pathetic. It is about the elevated rail-

oads, and I call it Jingling THE AIRY RAILWAY. And tingling

And mingling
Thousands and thousands of people Away up in the air where the steeple. With its deep toned bells Us to come. I can hear the hum.

Fastly I have seen them coming

Right along the track, And many times when I didn't want to I have been turned back; Because there were so many persons, Who like me did wish to ride. That when the impetus began, Pushed me clear over to one side Now or never," many times I've said. And tried again and again To get on board; but it was mostly " never,"

And I waited for the next train Oh, rushing of ten thousands; Oh, rushing of ten thousands more Oh, will you never stop, even a moment, To think of the other shore? Oh, do you never pause as you fly, And ask yourself in your flight, Ere it will be everlastingly too late

Oh, is what I am doing perfectly right ?" But I am afraid I am overburdening your valuable columns, and I must close with just one more, a sweet Ittie thing that I threw off only a few moments ere I at down to pen this communication to you. It is this TO BY SWEETHEAST.

Ob. Harry. When I saw you last night with Carrie, I could feel my heart flutter With words that I could not utter. I know, dear, you were only dancing. But all of the time I was fancying you might love her more than you did me. And thinking so I could not bear to see Her clasped in your embrace And you looking in her face. in darling, do not dance with her again if you do not wish to cause me keenest pain. That is all for the present. Do not print my real

name, which I give you on a card, but sign my po THENTON, N. J.

Y. S. -Who is the best thought of New Jersey post?

ENGLISH AS SHE WAS WROTH.

What Lady Montrose Wrote to Lady Annandale, Not What the Latter Replied. There is bad spelling and there is bad spelling. Artemus Ward and Josh Billings did some of it professionally, and many school children and some grown men and women do some of it even unto this day. But neither of these distinguished persons and no school child or grown-up man r woman, even in his or her wildest dream of revenge against Webster et al., ever came rithin a mile of the spelling of a noble Scottish lady of 200 years ago. This lady could give spaces, diamonds, and trumps to any dictionary maker or compiler of spelling books, and then could beat him out without looking at the cards. She was a long-suiter and a short-suiter in one,

She was a long-suiter and a short-suiter in one, and could beat Lasker and Pillsbury. In other words, she was a wunner,
I She was, personally, Christian Leelle, daughter of the Duke of Rothes, and wife of the third Marquis of Montrose, and later of Sir John Bruce of Kinross. According to custom, having been a peeress, she retained her peerage title; thus it came about that Sir John Bruce lived with the Countess of Montrose with all propriety. But this was what she wrote:

"Kingosse July 4, 1693.

propriety. But this was what she wrote:

"Madan: I render yow a thowsant thankes for your play, which is vere good, and I heve rettornead itt with the bearrar, and if your ladyshipe heve eather enay mor good playes or novells which yow heve read, and will be piesead to lean them to me, I shall be vere fathefought in restorenge, and teke it a great faver, for they ar vere deverting in the countery. Your lord did me the honouer to dayn hear yesterday, and was vere well. I hertely wished your ladyshipe had come alonge, for lit wold heve bin bott a devertisment in this good wather, and yow wold heve bin vere wellcome to, dear madam, your ladyshipes most humble servantt.

"For the right honorable the Counties of

"For the right honorable the Counties of Anandeal, att hir logeng in Netherayes Waynd, Edinburgh."

If The Sun readers who can't translate this will try temporarily to forget all they ever knew of spelling, and then will practise Lady Montrose's letter again, it is possible that they may learn what her ladyship wanted to say to Lady Annandale. What the latter said and wrote it is perhaps as well we do not know.

TANKEE FISHING SCHEMES.

A Canadian Captain Pays Tribute to Yan

OTTAWA, Dec. 6 .- Capt. Spain, R. N., commandant of the fishery protection service, says that during the past summer the Americans have adopted some povel devices for catching mackerel off the Canadian coast. Capt. Sel mackerel off the Canadian coast. Capt. Sel Jacoba of Gloucester. Mass., devised a scheme whereby great dip nets were used on poles rigged out from the vessel. Balt was first thrown into the water over the nets to attract the fish. Then, as the mackerel rushed after this food, the nets under them were lifted and they were scooped up by the hundred.

Capt. Jonathan Chase, who had a steam seiner off the Canadian coast, devised a method by which clusters of incandescent lamps were dropped into the water, and when the fish, stracted by the brilliancy, gathered around the

SUNBEAMS.

-To get into the Kansas Legislature it cost Same uel Ernst of Atchison only \$8.35.

-Tracheotomy was performed on a calf in Johnson county, Kentucky, which had swallowed one end of a pair of pot hooks. -Passing beside a stall a liveryman of Hopkins-

ville, Ky., lost a part of one ear which a horse reached out and seized with its teeth. - Detected in a clothing store at Frankfort, Kr., a burglar wound a coat about his head, and, jump-

ing through a plate glass window, escaped. -A three-pound potato and six little potatoes at it, grown at Council Bluffs, in., have been dubbed the Murphy family by the owner. -White attempints to chop some wood in his

tion allowed his axe to get foul of a clothes line. and his head was split instead of the wood. -Force of habit strong in life is illustrated in the trappings of a dray mule in New Orleans, which

used to haul a bob-tail car and refuses now to draw

the wagon an inch unless the old car bell dangles from its collar. -Nebraska thieves are learning politeness, if the evidence may be accepted of one who, after spend-ing the night in a Thayer county schoolhouse, left

a note thanking the authorities for the three soul tlefuls of coal he had used. -Mischievous schoolboys of Mitchell, Ind., dis-tributed crackers, on which they had dropped a bis of Croton oil, among their fellows, and now three of their victims are so ill that it is thought the sieli-

ness may terminate fatally. -Romebody put poison into the enclosure where Frank Wells of shelden, Vt., kept pet skunks, and when the owner was skinning those that died he became poisoned through an abrasion of the skin of his hand. Gangrene resulted, and illness followed.

-Different ideas of the importance of men occupying the place of janitor prevall in the West from those obtaining in New York A Toledo school jantor, said to be a relative of Major McKinley, is poported as having announced himself now as our

todian of the building, not janitor. In the woods of Shelby county, Ind., a den of wild dogs was discovered, and Morgan Hendrick son set about digging them out. He had to tig-down seven feet. Of the seven dogs five got away from him, and now he doesn't know what to de

-From the Mawkins county, Tenn., marble quarries an old colored man who regularly hauls the output to Whitesburg, drew the other day a block weighing 25,200 pounds. He used twelve mule teams. The block contained 140 feet, and his pay, which is by the foot, amounted to \$49.

-Monday, instead of Saturday, is the weekly secular holiday observed by the Collegiate Insti tute at Jackson, Ky., and beginning with this year the governors ordered that Thanksgiving Day be kept by the institution on the Saturday following the regular feast day, so that studies might not be interrupted in midweek.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte's great philological library has been sold to a London bookseller, as the efforts to raise money enough to buy it for the Guildhall Library were unsuccessful.

Helsingfors University in Sweden has this year 2,101 students, of whom 201 are women; 79 of these are under the mathematical, 117 under the philosophical, and 57 under the medical faculties. Francisque Sarcey, the Paris dramatic critic, has won his suit against Le Petit Journal for summari-ly dismissing him, obtaining \$80 damages. The dismissal was due to his using very colloquial lan guage in explaining the meaning of "Kip Kif bourricot," which has lately sprung up in Paris.

Schoentag, the head of the claque at the Vienna opera house, where Hans Richter is conductor, recently profited by a benefit performance on the occasion of his completing twen y-five years of sorvice. He is the inventor of the brane a cafena, & chain of braves starting in one corner and taken up in different parts of the house,

A heathen burying ground, with glant skeletons. was recently dug up at Mitterndorf, in the Austrian Salzkammergut. Many of the bodies were six foot seven inches tall; they were all buried with the feet to the east, each enclosed in a circle of stones, with a stone under the head. Large earrings and finger rings were found on them, and one skeleton held a knife in its hand. No signs of Caristian burial were discovered.

Greece mourns the loss of her first milliant Anarchist, Mr. Matsatis, a shoemaker of Patras, who has established a standard his followers will find it hard to live up to. Aft r stabbing to the hears with a knife M. Frangopoulos, a rich banker of the place, and wounding with a revolver another banker, as a demonstration of the wickedness of wealth, he partook of a dyna alte cartridge, which seems to have formed part of his outfit, in the cell where he was confined.

Ascension Island, in the South Atlantic, is having troublous times. Its Government is that of a British man-of-war, bu: officers' wive; are allowed to live on it. There are ten of them; they have quarrelled about precedence, and now refuse to speak to each other. The Captain of the last wa ressel that stopped there with supplies, including irenes, tried to make them adopt the rule of senlorly of age, but it didn't work.

Africa is again taking an important place in sales of postage stamps, a British Central Africa brown stamp selling for \$50 at a recent London sale, while an Oil Rivers five abilling or two pence stamp sold for \$16 and a ten shilling or five pence brought \$27. At the same sale a New South Wales three penny stamp with the laureste, water mark \$ rought \$262; a Bettish Gulana eight cents, first issue, green, \$150; a Canada twelve pence, black, \$125; a Nevis lithographen sixpenes, \$67; a New-foundland one shilling, orange, \$50; a Spanish twe real stamp of 106%, \$62, and a Great Britain to ing, gray cross, \$105,